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DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration HFI-40
Rockville MD 20857

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HE 20.4002:

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HEALTH FRAUD KIT

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration

HE 20.4002:

FDA CONSUMER

To Your Health

Health. There's new information every day on how to get healthy and stay healthy. ***FDA Consumer*** brings that information to you. The latest findings on diet and nutrition. Reports on new medicines—their benefits and side effects. Important topics like sodium, osteoporosis, generic drugs, and children's vaccinations. ***FDA Consumer*** will help you understand all the latest research and what it means to you. There's health advice of special concern to women, the elderly, and parents. And you'll know the information is up-to-date and authoritative because ***FDA Consumer*** is the official magazine of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the consumer protection agency responsible for food, drugs, medical devices, and other products that enter your life every day. In fact, each issue of ***FDA Consumer*** brings you reports from FDA's own investigators, taking you behind the scenes to show how FDA works in protecting you from unsafe or worthless products. Subscribe now.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Food and Drug Administration
Rockville MD 20857

September 1989

Dear Colleague:

Health fraud robs Americans of billions of dollars each year. Education is our best weapon to fight this menace, teaching people to recognize health fraud before they waste their money and time, or endanger their lives.

This Health Fraud Kit was prepared by the Offices of Regulatory Affairs and Public Affairs of the Food and Drug Administration, for use by high school teachers.

We hope it will enhance your health and consumer education programs. Please take a few minutes to fill out the evaluation form. It will help us with our updates and put you on our mailing list for additional information.

Sincerely,

Ronald G. Chesemore
Acting Associate Commissioner
for Regulatory Affairs

Jeffrey A. Nesbit
Associate Commissioner
for Public Affairs

Introduction

Health fraud, the promotion of false or unproven products for profit, is estimated to cost consumers billions of dollars each year. It evolves to meet the changing needs and vulnerabilities of prospective customers, elusive in its message, pervasive in its appeal to solve our problems or ease our pain.

The Food and Drug Administration is committed to fight health fraud on many fronts—educational, administrative and regulatory. The key to this commitment is prevention—an educated, informed consumer will deprive the health fraud promoter of the thing he needs most—customers.

The Commissioner of FDA has charted a course of expanded educational initiatives to make consumers aware of the health and economic consequences of health fraud.

Through education, we can make people more aware of the methods used by promoters, sensitize citizens to the language of fraud, underscore the dangers of unproven products and treatments, and highlight ways that consumers can fight back.

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User's Guide

1. Each topic was developed as a stand-alone, self-contained learning unit that can be used for a single session or can be combined with other topics to create an expanded course.

2. Suggested activities have been developed to support the stated objective(s) of each learning unit. Additional activities may be developed by the teacher to meet the needs of the students.

3. There are 10 questions for each learning unit. They can be used as a guide for discussion after reading the article or in a formal way to evaluate comprehension.

4. The question sheet has been prepared separately from the answer key so that the test can be duplicated without re-typing.

5. The Appendix contains materials that can be used to expand knowledge of health and health fraud.

6. The texts for these lessons are reprints from our magazine, *FDA Consumer*. Should you wish to purchase this publication, there is a subscription form in the Appendix.

7. All materials in the health fraud kit are in the public domain and may be reproduced.

8. A selection of slides accompanies the learning units. The slides can be used to generate general discussion about health fraud, to summarize concepts learned at the end of the project, or to supplement specific learning units as follows:

- How to Take Weight Off . . . Slides 4, 7, 8, 11
- Hocus-Pocus as Applied to Arthritis Slides 1 and 7
- Voice of the Quack . . . Slides 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11
- Some Facts and Myths of Vitamins Slide 12
- Quackery Targets Teens Slides 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12

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Appendix

Slide Package

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How To Take Weight Off (and Keep It Off) Without Getting Ripped Off

Lesson Plan

Objectives: 1. To analyze personal eating habits in terms of calories consumed.

2. To identify basic principles of successful weight loss.

3. To describe ways to evaluate safe and fraudulent diets.

Suggested Student Activities:

1. Discuss diets they have used, including the reason for choosing the diet and the results they had.

2. Bring in diets that they've been on—containers of product, advertising, sales brochures, etc.—for group examination and discussion.

3. Using the Diet Flaw Checklist, evaluate current diets or a diet plan from a book or magazine. Are there any food groups omitted? Discuss the implications.

4. List all foods and beverages consumed over the previous 24 hours. Discuss eating patterns and reasons for them.

5. Prepare and maintain a 7-day food diary listing all foods and beverages consumed each day, the time of day, and the activity engaged in at the time (dinner, watching TV, driving, etc.). Discuss emerging eating patterns and reasons for heavier eating periods.

6. Using standard calorie books, calculate the calories consumed each day. Discuss the role of portion sizes to actual number of calories consumed.

7. Using food diaries, calculate how to remove 500 calories from daily intake through smaller portions, elimination of food, substitution of lower-calorie selections, or increased physical activity. Evaluate the safety of this plan.

Additional Resources from Appendix:

Eating Disorders—When Thinness Becomes an Obsession

How To Take Weight Off (and Keep It Off) Without Getting Ripped Off

Test

1. Fifty percent of the people who lose weight are successful at keeping it off.
   True _____ **False** _____

2. The best way to successfully lose weight is to _____ and _____ .

3. Grapefruit is a good "fat burner." **True** _____ **False** _____

4. All protein diets are dangerous because the body will draw on muscles and organs to get the necessary glucose. **True** _____ **False** _____

5. Diets of less than _____ calories per day are considered potentially dangerous without medical supervision.

6. Wraps, belts and sweatsuits are slimming because they force the body to burn fat.
   True _____ **False** _____

7. One to two pounds a week is considered a safe weight loss.
   True _____ **False** _____

8. One thousand calories a day is a good amount for women to try in a home weight-loss program. **True** _____ **False** _____

9. When you gain back the weight you lost by dieting, it is called _____ weight gain.

10. Diet failure occurs because _____ .

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Answer Key

1. **False**. Fewer than 20 percent maintain the weight loss.
2. Eat less, exercise more.
3. **False**. No food has the ability to "burn fat."
4. **True**.
5. 800
6. **False**. They cause water loss or sweating.
7. **True**.
8. **True**. Experts recommend 1,000-1,200 calories per day.
9. Rebound weight gain.
10. People do not permanently change eating habits.

Diet Flaw Checklist

Name of diet:

Does it contain:

	Yes	No
Dairy Products 2 servings each day of foods such as cheese, yogurt, and milk		
Fruits 2 servings each day (one high in vitamin C)		
Vegetables 2 servings each day (one dark-green or yellow)		
Breads/Cereals 4 servings each day (foods made from whole grains are preferred)		
Meat/Fish/Poultry 2 servings each day (alternates may be substituted, such as eggs and dried beans or peas)		

Key:
1 No = Less-than-adequate diet
2 No's = Deficient diet
3 No's = Dangerous diet

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Daily Food Diary

Time of Day/Night	Food(s) and Beverages	Amount	Activity at the Time This Was Consumed	Calories	Changes I Can Make
Wake up at:					

Lesson Plan

Objective: To help consumers understand the elusive nature of arthritis and the types of health fraud offered as "cures."

Suggested Student Activities:

1. Visit a drugstore and inventory the kinds of preparations recommended for arthritis.

2. Survey a health food store for preparations and supplements that are supposed to help arthritis.

3. Interview a person in your family or neighborhood about how arthritis has affected his/her life, and indicate the frustrations the disease has caused.

4. Collect advertisements for arthritis cures. What kinds of claims are made for these products?

5. Have a representative from the Arthritis Foundation speak to the group about the disease, treatment, and health frauds associated with this condition.

Hocus-Pocus as Applied to Arthritis

Answer Key

1. **True**. There is no "cure."

2. **False**. There are almost 100 kinds.

3. **True**. Different forms require different treatments.

4. Spontaneous remission. The pain and swelling can disappear for days to months. The sufferers are convinced that what they are taking or doing brought relief.

5. **False**. They may aggravate inflamed joints.

6. **False**. Diet does not affect arthritis at all—no special foods are "good" or "bad."

7. Extra weight places an extra burden on weight-bearing joints.

8. **True**. There is no scientific evidence that it is effective.

9. **True**.

10. **False**. No alleged "cure" for arthritis has been proven safe and effective.

Hocus-Pocus as Applied to Arthritis

Test

1. Arthritis is an incurable disease. **True** _____ **False** _____

2. All forms of arthritis are alike. **True** _____ **False** _____

3. There is more than one kind of treatment for arthritis.
   True _____ **False** _____

4. Arthritis sufferers are easy targets for fraud because of a quirk in the disease called _____ .

5. Vibrating chairs and mattresses are good for arthritis sufferers.
   True _____ **False** _____

6. People with arthritis must follow a special diet.
   True _____ **False** _____

7. Explain how weight affects arthritis.

8. Snake venom does not work as an arthritis cure.
   True _____ **False** _____

9. Aspirin is one of the most effective drugs for treating arthritis.
   True _____ **False** _____

10. Arthritis cures are available in other countries that aren't approved in the United States.
    True _____ **False** _____

Lesson Plan

Objectives: 1. To have consumers identify the language of health fraud and understand how it persuades.

2. To help students develop skills to analyze and critique fraudulent advertising.

Suggested Student Activities:

1. Using the articles as a text, develop a 30- to 60-second television commercial for a fraudulent product.

2. Bring in ads for questionable products. As a group, underline the quack words and see who can find the greatest number.

3. Conduct a survey of the local media (newspapers, radio, and TV stations), asking if they have Standards of Advertising.

4. Using media advertising standards, list those that specifically relate to health fraud.

5. Evaluate ads using the Health Fraud Checklist.

6. Write a letter or make a phone call to complain about questionable ads that are found in newspapers, magazines, radio and TV.

Additional Resources from Appendix:

How to Write a Complaint Letter

The Voice of the Quack/Critiquing Quack Ads

Test

1. Waist wraps, vibrating belts, and sauna suits were the target of FDA's first health Fraud Notice. **True** _____ **False** _____

2. In order to be labeled "natural" a product must meet tough federal standards.
   True _____ **False** _____

3. "Miracle" weight-loss products are the most popular health fraud.
   True _____ **False** _____

4. _____ are the second most popular health fraud.

5. If a product is "guaranteed," it means it really works.
   True _____ **False** _____

6. Scientific terminology and a bit of mystery are good ways to make fraudulent advertising believable. **True** _____ **False** _____

7. Testimonials from satisfied users are worthless as evidence that a product works.
   True _____ **False** _____

8. Unproven pain products can cause harm.
   True _____ **False** _____

9. FDA approves body wraps and sauna suits.
   True _____ **False** _____

10. No product will cause you to "lose weight while you sleep."
    True _____ **False** _____

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Answer Key

1. **True**.

2. **False**. "Natural" is a marketing term and is not regulated by the government.

3. **True**.

4. Hair restoration schemes or baldness "cures."

5. **False**. Often that is the gimmick to get you to try the product. The promoter knows consumers are too embarrassed to request their money back.

6. **True**. We're more likely to believe things we don't completely understand.

7. **True**. They are not controlled studies and cannot be duplicated or evaluated.

8. **True**. Often they cause adverse reactions and are responsible for economic loss and loss of valuable time when a person should be consulting a physician.

9. **False**.

10. **True**.

Health Fraud Checklist

Product Name:		Yes	No
Is the product:	Fast/safe/easy		
	Guaranteed		
	Painless		
	Exciting		
	FDA-approved		
	Fantastic		
	Amazing		
	A miracle/miraculous		
	A secret formula		
	A breakthrough		
	An exciting foreign discovery		
Does the product:	"Cure" serious diseases		
	Work while you sleep		
	Reverse aging/baldness		
	Improve your romantic life		
	Show before and after pictures		
	Prevent calorie absorption		
	Improve your popularity		
Is the medical community jealous of this?			
Can you eat all you want and not gain weight?			
Are there testimonials from customers?			

Key:
1 Yes = Be suspicious
2 Yesses = High probability of fraud
3 Yesses = Save your money

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Tips for Checking Proposed Broadcast Ads

1. Watch out for claims of FDA approval. Current law does not permit the mention "FDA" or "U.S. Food and Drug Administration" in any way that suggests marketing approval for any drug or medical device.

2. Look for key words. If the ad uses words such as "miracle," "miraculous," "cure," or "breakthrough," be particularly skeptical about the product. These are not scientific words. Cures for serious medical problems generally are not available through the mails.

3. Ask to see the product's labeling. By following the instructions on the label, a user should be able to realize the benefits claimed for the product. If the label instructions don't clearly explain how to achieve all the benefits, be suspicious. It is a violation of federal law to sell a medical product with inadequate instructions for use.

4. Insist on full identification. If the ad mentions medical clinics or medical personnel, see that full names, addresses, and phone numbers are available and verifiable. Some media require that medical claims be substantiated by a physician via a signed, dated letter stating that the product is safe and effective for the specific purpose(s) claimed in the ad.

5. Ask for proof of the product's status with FDA. All medical product manufacturers engaging in interstate commerce must be registered with FDA, and their products must be listed with FDA. Some drugs, medical devices, and diagnostic products require FDA's approval before marketing. When in doubt, ask the ad's sponsor to provide a copy of the firm's FDA registration letter, the product's listing letter, and/or the marketing approval letter from FDA.

6. Be wary of sponsors who say their products don't need FDA approval. Promoters of vitamin and mineral products and some "natural" substances may claim that no FDA approval of the product is required because it is a food or food ingredient. However, under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, a substance is a drug if a medical claim is made for it, even though it is also sold as a food or dietary supplement. Drugs are defined, in part, as "articles intended to affect the structure or any function of the body."

Alternatively, promoters sometimes contend that no FDA approval is required because each of their product's several ingredients can be found in other nonprescription drug products. However, combinations of approved drugs must also be reviewed and approved by FDA.

7. Watch out for "cures" for serious diseases. The more serious the condition for which the product is offered (e.g., cancer, heart disease, arthritis), the more questionable the product. Serious medical problems normally cannot be treated by mail. A physical examination and diagnosis by a health professional are needed. When competent treatment is delayed, disease may progress beyond legitimate help.

8. Be especially wary of claims that a product may be used for multiple health problems. Generally speaking, such products exist only in the portfolios of con artists.

9. Investigate any "star" endorsement or "big name" testimonial for any medical product. Sometimes, no permission has been given for the linkage. Any ad sponsor must be able to demonstrate that the endorser has agreed to the ad campaign. If specific results are claimed, simulated or demonstrated (e.g., "lose ten pounds this week") you can protect your audience by asking to receive a copy of medical studies proving the claim's accuracy before agreeing to air the ad.

Some media require that a *specific* money-back guarantee be part of medical product or service ads.

10. Remember: If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

NOTE: For more detailed information, consult the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and implementing regulations, Title 21, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations.

Some Facts and Myths of Vitamins

Lesson Plan

Objective: Recognize the limitations of vitamins and the danger of their overuse.

Suggested Student Activities:

1. Bring in a magazine/newspaper ad for a vitamin. Compare the claims in the ad with the claims on the label of the product. Discuss the similarities and differences.

2. Visit a health food store and tell the clerk you've been "feeling tired." Ask if he/she could suggest something. Compare responses in group discussions.

3. Bring in current magazine articles on vitamins and nutrition. Working in small groups, chart the claims made for these products. Discuss findings with the group.

4. Survey current books available on vitamins and health. What kinds of claims are made for various vitamins? What are the credentials of the authors?

5. Contact local dietetic association to see what kinds of services it provides to consumers for nutrition information. (Some communities have a Dial-a-Dietitian service.) Report findings to group.

6. Invite a dietitian to speak to the group about vitamin supplements.

Some Facts and Myths of Vitamins

Test

1. Vitamins give us pep and energy. **True** _____ **False** _____

2. Vitamins help transform food to energy.
   True _____ **False** _____

3. Do we need more vitamins than the U.S. R.D.A.?
   Yes _____ **No** _____

4. Fat-soluble vitamins are B and C. **True** _____ **False** _____

5. "Organic" or "natural" vitamins are better for you than synthetic vitamins.
   True _____ **False** _____

6. The average person can get all the necessary vitamins from food.
   True _____ **False** _____

7. There are more exaggerated claims made for vitamin A than other vitamins.
   True _____ **False** _____

8. Whole-grain breads and cereals and lean meats are a rich source of vitamin B.
   True _____ **False** _____

9. Too much vitamin A is dangerous. **True** _____ **False** _____

10. Vitamin K is so dangerous it is sold by prescription only.
    True _____ **False** _____

Some Facts and Myths of Vitamins

Answer Key

1. **False**. They are used by the body for growth and maintenance of life.

2. **True**. They do not provide energy themselves.

3. **No.**

4. **False**. They are A, D and E.

5. **False**.They are identical—the body cannot tell the difference.

6. **True**. By eating a variety of foods: dairy products, meats, fruits and vegetables, and breads and cereals.

7. **False**. Most exaggerated claims are made for vitamin E.

8. **True**.

9. **True**. Vitamin A builds up in body fat, causing increased pressure inside the skull that mimics symptoms of a brain tumor.

10. **True**.

Quackery Targets Teens

Lesson Plan

Objectives: 1. To recognize the vulnerability of teenagers to health fraud.
2. To develop skills to become "sales resistant" to fraudulent products.

Suggested Student Activities:

1. Bring in ads from fraudulent products from teen magazines. Evaluate the ads.

2. Question friends on what kinds of quack items they have purchased. If possible, bring some of these items to class for discussion and evaluation.

3. Write a newsletter or create a bulletin board directed to teens, warning them about the worthlessness of fraudulent products.

4. To sharpen "sales-resistant" skills, divide into small groups. One student tries "selling" a product to the others, and they must think of different reasons to refuse.

5. Survey tanning salons to see what health claims are being made and if claims are made that goggles are not necessary.

Quackery Targets Teens

Test

1. Teenagers are a good market for fraudulent products because they are insecure about their appearance. **True** _____ **False** _____

2. Are there any devices, creams or lotions that will increase breast size?
   Yes_____ **No** _____

3. At any given time, 75 percent of teenage girls are on a diet.
   True _____ **False** _____

4. Are any fad diets good for losing weight?
   Yes _____ **No** _____

5. Many athletes are ignoring the dangers of anabolic steroids.
   True _____ **False** _____

6. Counterfeit steroids are not dangerous—they're just an economic rip-off.
   True _____ **False** _____

7. Suntanning, by natural or artificial means, leads to premature aging of the skin and is the number one cause of skin cancer.
   True _____ **False** _____

8. Tanning pills are the safe way to tan.
   True _____ **False** _____

9. Is there a risk-free way of permanently removing unwanted hair at home?
   Yes_____ **No** _____

10. Look-alike drugs are copies of illegal drugs that can be dangerous.
    True _____ **False** _____

Answer Key

1. **True**.

2. **No**. However, exercise can strengthen and develop the muscles that support the breasts.

3. **True**.

4. **No**. Most are worthless, and some are dangerous.

5. **True**. Steroids can stunt growth, ruin the liver, and lead to cancer and other medical complications.

6. **False**. Some have been found to be contaminated and have caused infections and fever.

7. **True**. Tanning is never harmless.

8. **False**. The pills dye the skin, blood, liver, and the eye's retina. They do not protect against sunburn.

9. **No**. The only effective way to remove hair permanently is through electrolysis, done by a professional.

10. **True**. These copies are not regulated and can contain dangerously high doses of various ingredients.

Appendix

1. Eating Disorders—When Thinness Becomes an Obsession
2. Consumer's Guide to Food Labels
3. Defrauding the Desperate: Quackery and AIDS
4. How to Handle Your Own Complaint/Writing a Complaint Letter
5. Directory of Consumer Affairs Officers
6. Subscription to FDA Consumer
7. Teacher Evaluation

How to Handle Your Own Complaint

As a consumer you have the right to expect quality products and services at fair prices. If something goes wrong, however, there are things **you** can do to solve the problem. Here are some suggestions for handling your own complaint:

Identify the problem:

Before you complain to a company, be sure to identify the problem, what (if anything) you have already done to resolve it, and decide what you think is a fair settlement. Do you want your money back? Would you like the product repaired? Do you want the product exchanged?

Gather records:

Start a file about your complaint. Include copies of sales receipts, repair orders, warranties, cancelled checks, and contracts which will back up your complaint and help the company solve your problem.

Go back to where you made the purchase:

Contact the person who sold you the item or performed the service. Calmly and accurately explain the problem and what action you would like taken. If that person is not helpful, ask for the supervisor or manager and restate your case. A large percentage of consumer problems are resolved at this level. Chances are, yours will be too.

Allow each person you contact time to resolve your problem before contacting another source for assistance.

Keep a record of your efforts and include notes about whom you spoke with and what was done about the problem. Save copies of any letters you send to the company as well as letters sent to you.

Don't give up:

If you are not satisfied with the response, don't give up. If the company operates nationally or the product is a national brand, call or write a letter to the person responsible for consumer complaints at the company's headquarters. Many companies have toll-free telephone numbers, often printed on the product. Before phoning a company long distance, it might be worthwhile to see if the firm has an "800" number you can dial toll-free. To determine this, call AT&T's "800" directory assistance at 1 (800) 555-1212. If you're writing a letter, send your letter to the consumer office or to the president of the company.

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Writing a Complaint Letter

Where to write:

If talking with the sales person or company representative does not resolve the problem, you will need to write a letter to the company to resolve your complaint. The following are excellent sources for locating useful company and brand-name information:

- *Standard & Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives*
- *Standard Directory of Advertisers*
- *Thomas Register of American Manufacturers*
- *Trade Names Directory*

What to write:

- The letter should include your name, address, home and work telephone numbers, and account number, if appropriate.
- Make your letter brief and to the point. Specify all the important facts about your purchase, including the date and place you made the purchase and any information you can give about the product—such as the serial or model number. If you are writing to complain about a service you received, describe the service and who performed it.
- State exactly what you want done about the problem and how long you are willing to wait to resolve it. Be reasonable.
- Include copies of all documents regarding your problem. Be sure to send COPIES, not originals.
- Don't write an angry, sarcastic or threatening letter. The person reading your letter probably was not responsible for your problem, but may be very helpful in resolving it.
- Type your letter if possible. If it is handwritten, make sure it is neat and easy to read.
- Keep a copy of all correspondence to and from the company.
- Remember, if you write a letter to a Better Business Bureau, government agency, trade association, or other source of assistance, give additional information about what you have done so far to get your complaint resolved.

Source: *Consumer's Resource Handbook* - 1988

MAY 1989

Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Consumer Affairs Officers

For state or local programs, contact the consumer affairs officer located nearest to you. For coordination of regional or national meetings, contact: Claudette Guilford, ACRA Consumer Affairs Coordinator, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857, (301) 443-4166.

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Sue Hutchcroft
(206) 483-4953

Dear Teacher,

A group of dedicated and talented teachers in Michigan and New York helped us develop the Health Fraud Kit. Your comments will help us produce useful, effective materials for the classroom.

Please take a moment to fill out this evaluation form, and we'll send you our next Health Fraud Reprint.

The evaluation is a self-mailer—fold, staple and send it in.

Thank you

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration
HFI-40
Rockville MD 20857

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1. Please rate the overall usefulness of the teaching unit to your students.

	Very Useful	Moderately Useful	Not Useful	Did Not Use	Will Use at Later Date
How to Take Weight Off	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hocus Pocus as Applied	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Voice of the Quack	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Some Facts and Myths of Vitamins	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Quackery Targets Teen	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Were the supplemental materials in the Appendix:

Very Useful _____ Moderately Useful _____ Not Useful _____

3. Please indicate how you used the test questions:

Test _____ Discussion Guide _____ Other _____

4. Were the learning objectives:

Realistic _____ Not Realistic _____ Other _____

5. Were the suggested activities practical for your use in the classroom?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, why? _____

6. Will you be using the Health Fraud Kit again next year with your students?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, why? _____

7. Are there any additional topics you would like to see developed into a teaching kit?

_____

_____

8. At which grade level did you teach these lessons?

_____ 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12 _____ Other (please specify)

9. In what subject area class(es) did you use these materials?

_____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

SCHOOL _____

HFK 1989